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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

Mar 2. 1910

LABOR BULLETIN No. 71

**QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE
ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES**

DECEMBER 31, 1909



FEBRUARY, 1910

**BOSTON
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MASSACHUSETTS

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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The Bureau is organized into four permanent divisions: (1) the *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts, Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Trade Union Statistics, and other data relative to the condition of labor in the Commonwealth; (2) the *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; (3) the *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances; (4) the *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are three, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 24 Bridge Street, Springfield; and in the Bradford-Durfee Textile School Building, Fall River. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a fifth, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices as provided for by chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and amendments thereof; and to take the decennial census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

SECTION 3. The director of the Bureau of Statistics shall annually on or before the third Wednesday in January submit to the General Court a statement summarizing the work of the bureau during the preceding year, and shall make therein such recommendations as he may deem proper. He shall also prepare annually, for distribution as public documents, a report on the statistics of labor, which shall embody statistical and other information relating especially to labor affairs in the Commonwealth; a report on the statistics of manufactures, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; a report on the financial statistics of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; and a report covering the work of the free employment offices. . . . The director may also publish, at such intervals as he deems expedient, bulletins or special reports relative to industrial or economic matters and municipal affairs. . . .

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR BULLETIN

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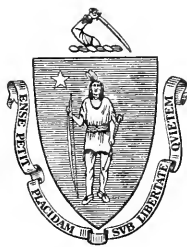
THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU

BY FRANK S. DROWN AND ROSWELL F. PHELPS

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INDEX.

(Bulletins Nos. 71-78.)

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In Bulletin No. 28 was printed an index covering Bulletins Nos. 1 to 28 inclusive; in Bulletin No. 34, an index covering Bulletins Nos. 29 to 34 inclusive; in Bulletin No. 38, an index covering Bulletins Nos. 35 to 38 inclusive; in Bulletin No. 44 an index covering Bulletins Nos. 39 to 44 inclusive; in Bulletin No. 50, an index covering Bulletins Nos. 45 to 50 inclusive; in Bulletin No. 55, an index covering Bulletins Nos. 51 to 55 inclusive; and in Bulletin No. 78, an index covering Bulletins Nos. 71 to 78 inclusive.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

LABOR BULLETIN, No. 71.

FEBRUARY, 1910.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES DECEMBER 31, 1909.

General Summary.

The Bureau presents herewith the statistics of employment of organized¹ labor in Massachusetts at the end of the fourth quarter, 1909, the information being given as of the date, December 31. Comparative returns in summary form for the preceding quarter (September 30, 1909), and for the end of the corresponding quarter in 1908 (December 31, 1908), are likewise presented. An increase of 33 reports over the number received at the end of the preceding quarter will be noted, although the aggregate membership represented by the increased number of reports this quarter is somewhat less than the aggregate membership report-

ing at the end of the preceding quarter. The returns now represent about 65 per cent of the total number, and somewhat over 60 per cent of the aggregate membership, of all local organizations in the Commonwealth.

The following comparative statement shows the number and membership of the organizations reporting at the end of each quarter since the gathering of these returns was inaugurated, also the number of members idle, and the corresponding percentages. For the purpose of emphasizing the comparison for December 31 in 1908 and 1909, the data for these respective dates are printed in full-face type in this table.

TABLE I.—*Number and Membership of Labor Organizations Reporting and Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle at End of Quarters Specified.*

QUARTER ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
March 31, 1908,	256	66,968	11,987	17.90
June 30, 1908,	493	72,815	10,490	14.41
September 30, 1908,	651	83,969	8,918	10.62
December 31, 1908,	770	102,941	14,345	13.94
March 31, 1909,	777	105,059	11,997	11.42
June 30, 1909,	780	105,944	6,736	6.36
September 30, 1909,	797	113,464	5,451	4.80
December 31, 1909,	830	107,689	10,084	9.36

¹ There is no source from which information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workmen can be obtained short of a census, which obviously can not be taken quarterly.

On December 31, 1909, out of an aggregate membership of 107,689, representing 830 unions, 10,084 members, or 9.36 per cent, were reported idle. Owing largely to unfavorable weather conditions at the close of the year this percentage was considerably higher than the percentage (4.80) on September 30, 1909. It was, however, over four points (4.58 per cent) lower than the percentage (13.94) on December 31, 1908. In fact the comparisons of the percentage of idleness at the end of each quarter in 1909 with the percentage for the corresponding quarter in 1908 shows in each case a distinct improvement in the state of employment in 1909 over 1908, an improvement which is represented by the respective percentage differences of 4.58 for December 31, 5.82 for September 30, 8.05 for June 30, and 6.48 for March 31. The average percentage of idleness for the year 1908, based on the returns received at the end of each of the four quarters, was 14.22, while the average for the year 1909 was 7.98. Thus the difference between the average percentages of idleness for the two years is 6.24 per cent, a figure which may, in a general way, be taken to represent the improved conditions of employment in 1909 as compared with 1908.

The principal cause of idleness on December 31, 1909, as shown in Table II below, was, as usual, *lack of work or material*. The percentage idle for this cause on December 31, 1909, was 4.87 per cent, as compared with 3.41 per cent on September 30, 1909, and 10.98 per cent on December 31, 1908. The degree of idleness for this cause is customarily considered the proper index for determining the degree of industrial prosperity or depression. The conclusion may thus be fairly drawn that the more favorable state of employment at the end of the year, 1909, as compared with the end of the year, 1908, has been due primarily to an increased demand for labor.

The next important cause of idleness was *unfavorable weather*. For a short period, including December 31, 1909, the weather throughout Massachusetts was very cold and was accompanied by a large fall of snow. For these reasons the percentage idle on account of weather was unusually large on the date for which the returns were submitted, and, indeed, was larger than that reported for the end of any of the seven preceding quarters for which the Bureau has presented statistics of this character. The percentage idle on account of unfavorable weather on December 31, 1909, was 2.35 per cent, as compared with 0.07 for September 30, 1909, and 0.54 for December 31, 1908. The influence of the weather is particularly to be observed in the returns from organizations in the building trades to which reference will be made later.

The percentage idle on account of *disability* (sickness, accident, or old age) was 1.19 per cent on December 31, 1909, as compared with 1.06 on September 30, 1909, and 1.23 on December 31, 1908. Here again we note a larger percentage of idleness on December 31, both in 1909 and 1908, than on September 30, 1909. Undoubtedly sickness is the factor contributing largely to this higher percentage observed during the mid-winter. Whatever may be the explanation, the fluctuation in the percentages for this group of causes was comparatively slight.

The percentage idle on account of *strikes or lockouts* was practically the same as on September 30, 1909, but much smaller than on December 31, 1908. As the returns of unemployment are for a definite date, the comparison does not indicate to any great degree the prevalence of strikes or lockouts during the year under consideration. It should be further borne in mind that the number idle for this cause includes not only those who were idle as a result of strikes actually in operation, but

also those who were out of work as a result of prior strikes and had not at that time secured employment.

The percentage idle on account of *other causes* was 0.82 per cent on December 31, 1909, as compared with 0.11 per cent on September 30, 1909, and 0.51 per cent on December 31, 1908. Of the 878 idle for other causes at the end of the last quarter, 670 were idle on account of stock taking, 51 for per-

sonal reasons (not including disability), 50 on account of break-down of machinery, 19 during the introduction of machinery, and the remaining 88 for miscellaneous reasons. Stock taking is a cause of idleness which is particularly operative at the close of any year and is mainly responsible for the increase in the percentage idle for *other causes* at the end of the last quarter.

TABLE II.—*Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Causes. Comparative Statement of Dates Specified.*

CAUSES OF IDLENESS.	DECEMBER 31, 1908		SEPTEMBER 30, 1909		DECEMBER 31, 1909	
	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Membership Idle	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Membership Idle	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Membership Idle
Lack of work or material,	11,302	10.98	3,873	3.41	5,248	4.87
Unfavorable weather,	554	0.54	85	0.07	2,534	2.35
Strikes or lockouts,	705	0.68	173	0.15	137	0.13
Disability (sickness, accident, or old age),	1,254	1.23	1,199	1.06	1,287	1.19
Other causes, ¹	530	0.51	121	0.11	878	0.82
Totals,	14,345	13.94	5,451	4.80	10,084	9.36

¹ Including temporary shut downs for repairs, vacations, stock taking, etc.

The following table shows at the end of the fourth quarter, 1909, the number of unions making complete returns of employment and membership, the aggregate membership reported, and the number and percentage of members idle

in each of the 16 cities from which reports were received for over ten unions having an aggregate membership of over 1,000, and in 96 other cities and towns.

TABLE III.—*Membership and Number of Members and Percentage Idle: By Localities. December 31, 1909.*

LOCALITIES.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Boston,	152	37,853	3,474	9.18
Brockton,	33	7,067	582	8.24
Cambridge,	10	1,024	78	7.62
Fall River,	22	2,630	304	11.56
Fitchburg,	26	1,520	92	6.05
Haverhill,	20	3,221	63	1.96
Holyoke,	22	1,461	93	6.37
Lawrence,	34	4,139	693	16.74
Lowell,	22	1,713	150	8.76
Lynn,	38	7,621	531	6.97
New Bedford,	27	5,814	779	13.40
Quincy,	13	1,941	177	9.12
Salem,	21	2,058	150	7.29
Springfield,	36	3,671	229	6.24
Taunton,	18	1,215	410	33.74
Worcester,	41	3,041	230	7.56
Other cities and towns (96),	295	21,700	2,049	9.44
Totals (112 cities and towns),	830	107,689	10,084	9.36

Of the 830 unions reporting at the end of December, 1909, 535, having a total membership of 85,989 (or 79.85 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in the 16 cities specified, and the 295 unions, having a membership of 21,700 (or 20.15 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in 96 other cities and towns of the State. The percentage of idleness in Taunton (33.74), Lawrence (16.74), New Bedford (13.40), and Fall River (11.56), exceeded the corresponding percentage (9.36) for the State as a whole. In Taunton the high percentage of unemployment was due to the inclusion of returns from one large organization whose members were employed in a plant which was shut down for a short period only; in Lawrence and New Bedford temporary curtailment in the textile industry was responsible for the rather high percentage of unemployment, while in Fall River no single cause may be assigned. In the 12 other cities specified the percentages of idleness were less than that for the State as a whole, Haverhill showing the smallest percentage idle, namely, 1.96 per cent, followed in this

respect by Fitchburg (6.05), Springfield (6.24), Holyoke (6.37), Lynn (6.97), Salem (7.29), Worcester (7.56), Cambridge (7.62), Brockton (8.24), Lowell (8.76), Quincy (9.12), and Boston (9.18). The percentage in Boston, which city included 35.15 per cent of the total membership of all organizations reporting, was very nearly the same as that for the State as a whole, a relationship which has not uniformly held for each of the seven preceding quarters.

The returns received appear to be sufficiently large to justify a comparison by quarters of the percentages idle in each of the 16 cities enumerated in the above table. This comparison in Table IV shows that in all of the cities specified, with the exception of Haverhill, Lowell, Lynn, and Salem, there was an increase in the percentage idle on December 31, 1909, as compared with that on September 30, 1909, but as compared with the percentage on December 31, 1908, there was a decrease in each of the cities except Fall River, Lawrence, and Quincy (the percentages for Cambridge and Taunton not being available for the earlier quarter).

TABLE IV.—*Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Localities. Comparative Statement for Quarters Specified.*

LOCALITIES.	DECEMBER 31, 1908		SEPTEMBER 30, 1909		DECEMBER 31, 1909	
	Member- ship of Unions Reporting	Percent- ages of Member- ship Idle	Member- ship of Unions Reporting	Percent- ages of Member- ship Idle	Member- ship of Unions Reporting	Percent- ages of Member- ship Idle
Boston,	33,234	15.23	41,536	4.13	37,853	9.18
Brockton,	9,016	9.73	10,585	6.44	7,067	8.24
Cambridge,	1—	1—	1,174	3.15	1,024	7.62
Fall River,	7,576	5.46	2,695	7.35	2,630	11.56
Fitchburg,	1,071	13.17	1,023	2.64	1,520	6.05
Haverhill,	2,049	7.03	5,785	4.44	3,221	1.96
Holyoke,	1,233	20.36	1,313	1.45	1,461	6.37
Lawrence,	2,636	14.34	3,096	3.07	4,139	16.74
Lowell,	1,168	12.59	2,599	11.00	1,713	8.76
Lynn,	8,077	7.26	8,225	7.49	7,621	6.97
New Bedford,	6,476	39.87	4,073	7.88	5,814	13.40
Quincy,	1,604	3.99	2,135	2.34	1,941	9.12
Salem,	1,419	8.67	1,664	12.50	2,058	7.29
Springfield,	3,175	12.44	3,156	2.66	3,671	6.24
Taunton,	1—	1—	1,049	2.38	1,215	33.74
Worcester,	2,959	11.76	3,242	2.96	3,041	7.56
Other cities and towns,	21,243	13.34	20,114	3.66	21,700	9.44
Totals,	102,941	13.94	113,464	4.80	107,689	9.36

¹ Returns not sufficiently large to justify comparison by quarters.

In Table V is shown comparatively by industries the state of employment on December 31, 1909, September 30, 1909, and December 31, 1908. In each of the leading trades represented, with one or two exceptions, the percentage idle on December 31, 1909, was less than that observed on December 31, 1908, while, on the other hand, the percentage idle was generally greater than on September 30, 1909.

In the *building trades*, which comprised 18.12 per cent of the total membership reported on December 31, 1909, the percentage of idleness was 17.78 as compared with 3.09 on September 30, 1909, and 21.21 per cent on December 31, 1908. These comparisons illustrate the influence of weather conditions over employment in this branch of industry. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather at the close of 1909, as compared with the weather conditions at the close of 1908, there was, nevertheless, a somewhat smaller percentage unemployed.

In *boot and shoe manufacturing* (comprising 19.31 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentage of idleness was 3.33 on December 31, 1909, as compared with 7.12 per cent on September 30, 1909, and 6.37 per cent on December 31, 1908, indicating an improvement over each of the other two quarters compared.

In *transportation* (comprising 18.23 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentages of idleness for the three quarters were respectively 2.24, 2.87, and 5.69, indicating a somewhat more favorable state of employment at the close of 1909 than at the end of the previous quarter, and a decidedly more favorable state than at the close of 1908. Employment in railroad transportation was slightly less favorable than on September 30, 1909, but somewhat better than on December 31, 1908, the respective percentages being 1.86, 1.74, and 2.80. In the teaming industry a decided improvement in

each quarter over the earlier quarter compared will be noted, the respective percentages being 1.68, 7.41, and 11.44.

In the *textile* industry, owing undoubtedly to temporary curtailment, the percentage of idleness (12.57) on December 31, 1909, was greater than on September 30, 1909 (5.12), although the degree of unemployment by no means approached that on December 31, 1908, when 20.86 per cent were reported idle.

In *iron and steel manufacturing* less favorable conditions were reported on December 31, 1909, than at the end of the previous quarter, but there was an improvement as compared with the quarter ending December 31, 1908, the respective percentages being 10.92, 3.51, and 16.27.

The percentage of idleness for *garment workers* was 13.84 on December 31, 1909, as compared with 1.23 on September 30, 1909, and with 25.08 on December 31, 1908. The nature of the industry presupposes an increased percentage of idleness during the winter months. However, as compared with the close of 1908, conditions in this industry show a marked improvement.

For *tobacco workers* (principally cigarmakers) the percentage of idleness on December 31, 1909, was 6.76 as compared with 5.50 per cent on September 30, 1909, and with 40.62 on December 31, 1908. Attention is called particularly to the very favorable showing at the close of December, 1909, as compared with the showing at the close of December, 1908.

In *printing and publishing* the percentage of idleness was slightly less than on September 30, 1909, the percentages for the respective quarters being 3.92 and 3.95, and a very favorable comparison may be made with the percentage (6.06) on December 31, 1908.

The unemployment of *stationary enginemen* has also decreased, the percentage for December 31 and September 30 being respectively 1.41 and 3.61,

while on December 31, 1908, the percentage idle was 3.39.

Table VI presents in fuller detail returns received at the end of December, 1909, showing the number of unions making complete returns, the membership reported, and the number and per-

centage idle in the several industries classified by occupations. Proper caution should be used in drawing conclusions with reference to those particular industries for which only a comparatively small number of union members have reported.

TABLE V.—*Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Industries. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

INDUSTRIES.	DECEMBER 31, 1908		SEPTEMBER 30, 1909		DECEMBER 31, 1909	
	Member-ship of Unions Reporting	Percent-ages of Member-ship Idle	Member-ship of Unions Reporting	Percent-ages of Member-ship Idle	Member-ship of Unions Reporting	Percent-ages of Member-ship Idle
Building and Stone Working.	19,100	22.99	27,297	3.01	23,000	19.88
Building trades,	14,853	21.21	22,809	3.09	19,509	17.78
Stone working trades,	2,829	16.90	2,746	2.59	2,468	30.23
Unskilled building and street labor,	1,418	53.88	1,742	2.58	1,023	35.00
Clothing.	22,488	7.73	26,837	6.63	23,889	4.60
Boots and shoes,	20,800	6.37	24,591	7.12	20,793	3.33
Garments,	1,328	25.08	1,946	1.23	2,839	13.84
Hats, caps, and furs,	112	68.75	244	2.05	133	10.53
Laundry,	248	1.61	56	—	124	—
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	5,781	28.75	5,575	7.48	5,552	8.56
Food products,	344	7.56	642	8.72	733	8.46
Liquors,	1,811	9.00	2,044	9.88	2,025	11.06
Tobacco,	3,626	40.62	2,889	5.50	2,794	6.76
Leather and Rubber Goods.	464	8.62	854	24.24	194	2.58
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	6,588	17.43	6,467	4.25	6,809	11.07
Iron and steel manufacture,	5,576	16.27	6,043	3.51	5,962	10.92
Miscellaneous metal trades,	772	21.37	168	6.55	663	11.61
Shipbuilding,	240	31.67	256	20.31	184	14.13
Printing and Allied Trades.	4,196	9.37	4,187	4.37	3,762	3.64
Printing and publishing,	3,364	6.06	3,493	3.95	3,164	3.92
Bookbinding and blankbook making,	252	61.90	239	16.32	146	1.37
Stereotyping, electrotyping, photo-engrav- ing, etc.,	580	5.69	455	1.32	452	2.43
Public Employment.	3,209	12.71	3,017	1.49	3,751	11.68
Restaurants and Retail Trade.	2,411	7.59	5,516	8.65	4,118	11.36
Hotels and restaurants,	1,135	12.41	3,949	11.24	3,100	14.35
Retail trade,	1,226	2.94	1,567	2.11	1,018	2.26
Textiles.	13,265	20.86	6,368	5.12	7,494	12.57
Cotton goods,	12,190	22.17	5,339	5.77	6,216	8.37
Woolen goods,	850	5.65	768	0.91	880	46.70
Other textiles,	225	7.56	261	4.21	398	2.76
Transportation.	18,198	5.69	20,309	2.87	19,633	2.24
Railroads,	10,890	2.80	13,650	1.74	12,930	1.86
Teaming,	2,106	11.44	2,901	7.41	2,140	1.68
Navigation,	2,357	17.01	913	8.00	446	16.82
Freight handling,	1,999	3.90	2,036	2.55	3,284	2.50
Telegraphs and telephones,	846	1.42	809	0.62	833	0.84
Woodworking and Furniture.	1,254	15.23	1,683	3.57	1,769	24.76
Miscellaneous.	5,987	6.45	5,354	5.19	7,718	4.08
Barbering,	1,740	4.20	1,779	1.91	1,996	2.96
Glass and glassware,	113	92.92	107	1.87	111	99.10
Paper and paper goods,	73	1.37	118	3.39	242	—
Stationary enginemen,	2,776	3.39	1,581	3.61	3,471	1.41
Theatres and music,	1,235	8.79	1,769	10.23	1,893	5.11
Totals,	102,941	13.94	113,464	4.80	107,689	9.36

TABLE VI. — *Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, December 31, 1909 :
By Industries and Occupations.*

INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON DECEMBER 31, 1909	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Building and Stone Working.	260	23,000	4,573	19.88
<i>Building Trades.</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>19,509</i>	<i>3,469</i>	<i>17.78</i>
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers,	35	3,912	1,331	34.02
Carpenters,	87	10,030	1,009	10.06
Electrical workers,	11	763	22	2.88
Engineers (hoisting and portable),	4	108	8	7.41
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal),	10	457	124	27.13
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	39	2,213	848	38.32
Plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters,	19	809	46	5.69
Roofers,	4	48	11	22.92
Sheet metal workers,	8	644	25	3.88
Others,	4	525	45	8.57
<i>Stone Working Trades.</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>2,468</i>	<i>746</i>	<i>30.23</i>
Granite cutters,	12	1,624	280	17.24
Paving cutters,	5	217	194	89.40
Quarry workers,	3	269	210	78.07
Others,	5	358	62	17.32
<i>Unskilled Building and Street Labor.</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1,023</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>35.00</i>
Hod carriers and building laborers,	13	883	228	25.82
Others,	1	140	130	92.86
Clothing.	88	23,889	1,099	4.60
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>20,793</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>3.33</i>
Boot and shoe workers (mixed),	20	7,052	168	2.38
Cutters,	11	3,794	112	2.92
Edgemakers,	5	1,140	37	3.25
Lasters,	8	2,686	178	6.63
Stitchers,	5	1,684	58	3.44
Triers, dressers, and packers,	6	1,814	48	2.65
Others,	11	2,623	91	3.47
<i>Garments.</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>2,839</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>13.84</i>
Garment workers,	7	1,870	153	8.18
Tailors and dressmakers,	9	739	195	26.39
Others,	1	230	45	19.57
<i>Hats, Caps, and Furs.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>10.53</i>
Employees,	2	133	14	10.53
<i>Laundry.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Laundry workers and laundry wagon drivers,	3	124	-	-
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	36	5,552	475	8.56
<i>Food Products.</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>733</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>8.46</i>
Bakers and confectioners,	9	621	61	9.82
Others,	2	112	1	0.89
<i>Liquors.</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2,025</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>11.06</i>
Brewery workers,	9	1,289	121	9.39
Bottlers and drivers,	3	736	103	13.99
<i>Tobacco.</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2,794</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>6.76</i>
Cigarmakers and tobacco strippers,	13	2,794	189	6.76
Leather and Rubber Goods.	6	194	5	2.58
Leather workers,	4	113	2	1.77
Rubber workers,	2	81	3	3.70
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	83	6,809	754	11.07
<i>Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>5,962</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>10.92</i>
Blacksmiths and horseshoers,	11	514	26	5.06
Boiler makers and helpers,	8	593	102	17.20
Iron and brass molders,	20	1,902	458	24.08
Machinists,	20	2,705	64	2.37
Others,	6	248	1	0.40
<i>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>11.61</i>
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers,	10	446	47	10.54
Others,	5	217	30	13.82
<i>Shipbuilding.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>14.13</i>
Employees,	3	184	26	14.13
Printing and Allied Trades.	34	3,762	137	3.64
<i>Printing and Publishing.</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>3,164</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>3.92</i>
Compositors,	15	2,165	77	3.56
Printing pressmen,	9	878	46	5.24
Others,	1	121	1	0.83
<i>Bookbinding and Blankbook Making.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1.37</i>
Bookbinders,	2	146	2	1.37

TABLE VI. — *Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, December 31, 1909:*
By Industries and Occupations — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON DECEMBER 31, 1909	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
<i>Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Photo-engraving, etc.</i>	7	452	11	2.43
Stereotypers and electrotypers,	4	359	3	0.84
Others,	3	93	8	8.60
Public Employment.	23	3,751	438	11.68
Municipal employees,	21	2,961	434	14.66
Others,	2	790	4	0.51
Restaurants and Retail Trade.	33	4,118	468	11.36
<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>	19	3,100	445	14.35
Bartenders,	16	2,734	442	16.17
Cooks and waiters,	3	366	3	0.82
<i>Retail Trade.</i>	14	1,018	23	2.26
Retail clerks,	14	1,018	23	2.26
Textiles.	35	7,494	942	12.57
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>	26	6,216	520	8.37
Loomfixers,	8	1,741	50	2.87
Mule spinners,	7	1,958	363	18.54
Others,	11	2,517	107	4.25
<i>Woolen Goods.</i>	5	880	411	46.70
Employees,	5	880	411	46.70
<i>Other Textiles.</i>	4	398	11	2.76
Employees,	4	398	11	2.76
Transportation.	126	19,633	440	2.24
<i>Railroads.</i>	87	12,930	240	1.86
Building mechanics, railroad	4	275	9	3.27
Car workers,	9	679	11	1.62
Clerks, railway	9	388	—	—
Conductors,	7	908	15	1.65
Locomotive engineers,	6	1,426	40	2.81
Locomotive firemen and engineers,	8	1,295	23	1.78
Maintenance of way employees,	8	889	5	0.56
Station agents and employees,	4	598	2	0.33
Street and electric railway employees,	16	2,939	65	2.21
Trainmen, railroad	14	2,928	64	2.19
Others,	4	605	6	0.99
<i>Teaming.</i>	21	2,140	36	1.68
Teamsters,	19	1,979	18	0.91
Others,	2	161	18	11.18
<i>Navigation.</i>	2	446	75	16.82
Employees,	2	446	75	16.82
<i>Freight Handling.</i>	11	3,284	82	2.50
Freight handlers and clerks,	8	2,077	77	3.71
Others,	3	1,207	5	0.41
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones.</i>	5	833	7	0.84
Telegraphers, railroad	5	833	7	0.84
Woodworking and Furniture.	16	1,769	438	24.76
<i>Cooperage.</i>	4	75	19	6.91
Coopers,	4	275	19	6.91
<i>Woodworking, Carving, and Furniture.</i>	12	1,494	419	28.05
Pattern makers, wooden,	4	165	3	1.82
Piano and organ workers,	3	541	333	61.55
Others,	5	788	83	10.53
Miscellaneous.	90	7,718	315	4.08
<i>Barbering.</i>	25	1,996	59	2.96
Barbers,	25	1,996	59	2.96
<i>Glass and Glassware.</i>	2	111	110	99.10
Employees,	2	111	110	99.10
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>	3	242	—	—
Employees,	3	242	—	—
<i>Stationary Enginemen.</i>	41	3,471	49	1.41
Stationary engineers,	30	1,772	20	1.13
Stationary firemen,	11	1,699	29	1.71
<i>Theatres and Music.</i>	19	1,898	97	5.11
Musicians,	10	1,176	47	4.00
Theatrical stage employees,	8	678	50	7.37
Others,	1	44	—	—
Totals,	830	107,689	10,084	9.36

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